HILL ON AMERICANISM.

SEE SENATOR GIVES HIS FIEWS ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

He Kays It Was Invented by John Quincy Adams, but Was Never Adopted by Congress and Was Never Embodied in Any Treaty Except One, Which Was Not Ratified by Either Party-Still, It Has Had Great Influence in Protecting This Continent from European Aggresatons.

ALBANY, April 21.- In view of the general interest in the subject of this country's relations with foreign Governments and the discussion regarding the application of the "Monroe docrine," a representative of the United Press in terriewed Senator Hill at his residence, " Wolfert's Roost," in the suburbs of the city, upon this interesting topic. Senator Hill was asked, among other things, "Whether experts in public law think the Monroe doctrine has given to the United States a special right, not given by the general law, to intervene between Great Britain and Venezuela in the pending boundary dispute, or assume a protectorate over Spanish-America: "He answered that he had never shought so.

But does not the Monroe doctrine declare that the United States cannot permit any Spanha-American republic on this Continent to be eppressed or its destiny controlled by a Euro

"That would not have referred," he said, "to slegitimate dispute, such as we or any other Government might have to-morrow with a Spanish-American State. It protested against using such a controversy with an intention to increase European political dominion on this hemisphere, or control the destiny of an American State, or transfer a colony like Cuba to a new European owner, but did not change what was then the law of nations. The establishment, a year or two before 1823, of more than a dozen independent States to the south of us naturally forced the United States into new lines of thought and action. John Quincy Adams, our then Minister of Foreign Affairs had the eyes to discern it. Entangling al liances on this side as well as on the other side of the ocean were to be avoided, so far as could be. We had to mainter impartial neutrality in the affairs of the new and independent Spanish-American States, and suppress, as we should to-day, piratical ex peditions from our shores against any of them er any remaining European colony. The Mon-roe doctrine has exerted a powerful influence at ome and abroad in regard to Cuba, Yucatan. Nicaragua, and its tribe of Mosquito Indians, invented by England; the Napoleonic dynasty set up thirty years ago in Mexico, and over all the regions of projected inter-oceanic canala." "But, was not the Monroe declaration to Congress a national pledge, a guarantee of our inervention, forcible, if need be, in behalf of each

epinion, oppressed by a European State?"
"I think not," he replied. "Not otherwise, tertainly, than if Chili shall oppress Peru, or Mexico shall be unreasonable in dealing with Guatemala. Congress has never affirmed the Monroe doctrine. In 1868 President Johnson projected a treaty with Colombia, which was signed, embodying the Monroe doctrine, but seither the Colombian Senate nor our own Senate ratified it. You remember that when, two years after President Monroe made his declaration, a Congress was convened by Bolivar at Panama for the consideration and discussion of an 'American alliance' to enforce the declaration, there was substantial concurrence of opinion between President John Quincy Adams, who had formulated the Monroe doctrine, and the members of the Senate and House, especially the Democrats, including Senator Van Buren of New York, that the declaration did not pledge the United States to forever thereafter prevent a European power rom interfering with the independence or form of government of a Central American State."

Spanish-American republic, whenever, in our

"So you think that President Monroe has the reputation of having given his name to a rule of enduct by the United States for which neither he nor Mr. Adams contended ?" 'Precisely that," the Senator answered.

The doctrine cannot be formulated in a treaty er a statute, but yet its moral influence has been, is, and ought to be very great. Discrim-ination should, however, be made between legitimate disputes and illegitimate purposes behind the disputes, such as imposing by force European political control over the destiny of r reluctant independent Spanish-American State. President Lincoln must have felt that some thirty years ago. Again, the treaty of 1802 between England, Spain, and France, negotiated to regulate a combined military operation on Mexico, in order to obtain rectress which Mexico had withheld he did not ask Congress to intervene, but when the first two Governments had withdrawn therefrom, and France remained in Mexico to prevent us, as Louis Napoleon declared, from acquiring more Mexican territory, to establish an emaire in Mexico favorable to France, and to prevent our influence in Central America. President Lincoln refused to recognize, as did other Governments, the de facto sovereignty of Maximilian, or the blockade he instituted. Under the influence then exerted by us France withdrew her army, Maximilian was deserted, and Mexico again became independent.

'In 1876, when the United States of Colombia granted to Frenchmen a concession for building and controlling an inter-oceanic canal at Panama, President Hayes did not intervene, or sek Congress to intervene, and Congress did not intervene to prevent the work. And yet, in reluctant independent Spanish-American State.

Panama President Hayes did not intervene, or sek Congress to intervene, and Congress did not intervene to prevent the work. And yet, in 1883, President Arthur did authorize Secretary Freingnysen to go so far as to say officially that the State Department will not sanction an erbitration by European States of South American difficulties, even with the consent of the parties. Two years before that Secretary Blaine hal written to our Minister at Paris that the President would regard with grave anxiety an attempt by France to force, by hostile pressure, the payment by Venezuela of her debt to French citizens, interposing our good offices between England and Venezuela is one thing, but dictating to one or the other in a peremptory way is a very different thing, unless it be a clear case of self-defence.

"John Uniney Adams at the instination or

cansand and Venezuela is one thing, but dictating to one or the other in a peremptory way is a very different thing, unless it be a clear case of self-defence. "John quincy Adams, at the instigation or under the direction of President Monroe, as every one knows, invented the Monroe doctrine. Preseure on Spain to desist from further efforts to conquer her American colonies into submission by the aid of the Holy Alliance was his medite, coupled with fear that France would seek compensation in Cuba for assistance of Ferdinard VII in Spain. Emperor Nicholas of Russia was the heal of the Holy Alliance, but Mr. Adams seem not to have had, on that account, resentments against him or any member of the Holy Alliance. That is apparent in the series of diplomatic noises that he, as President, instructed his Secretary of State, Mr. Clay, to write to St. Petersburg in 1825-26 asking the aid of the Emperor to persuade the King of Spain, on condition of retaining Cuba, to alsandon further controversy with the former colonies of Spain in America. Mr. Clay wrote in the same sense to Paris and Madrid. He also Pressed Herson and Colombia to suspend a then instituted attack on Cuba. His active diplomaty was successful, and Spain did retire from the continuent. The text of that interesting correspondence during 1825 and 1826, carried on under the eye of that marvellous man. President John Quincy Adams, and his proposal to Mexico, in 1827, to sell herself to the Writi.

"The reported conversations of our Minister at Section of the Adams, and his proposal to Mexico, in 1827, to sell herself to the world.

"The reported conversations of our Minister at Section of the Adams and Brown at Paris, pour a figor of his same subject to Polnsoit, our Minister of the distri

Taken Ill and Died in the Street,

William Morrison, a ship carpenter, 60 years old, who had a furnished room at 72 Greenpoint stanue, Brooklyn, was taken ill at West street Greenpoint avenue yesterday and died be-the arrival of a doctor. He was a bachelor in the painty days of shipbuilding in Green-the was well to do. His only relative is a er, who lives in St. John's, N. B. The body staken to the Morgue. He had been suffer-with heart disease for a long time

Pilat's Exclusive Styles in Furniture ed for beauty, taste, and durability.—Jdv.

ENGINE FOURTEEN'S NEW HOUSE. Mandsome Quarters on the Old 18te to West Eighteenth Street,

Engine 14 will move to-day from its temporary quarters in West Eighteenth street, near Sixth avenue, into its new house, built on the site of the old one, on the south side of West Eigh teenth street between Broadway and Fifth avenue. The new house is not quite completed, but the lease of the company's present quarters then expires. In accordance with its custom in re ent years, in the construction of new engine houses, the Board of Fire Commissioners have sought to make the new house conform archiecturally to the general character of its sur-

roundings. The building is three stories in



height. The first story is of Maine granite, tool finished, with some carving. The second and third stories are of old gold brick, a light-colored brick, with variations in color from yellow to red, trimmed with Indiana buff limestone. Between the windows of the third story are polished granite shafts. The cornice is o

are polished granite shafts. The cornice is o cream terra cotta.

The entire first floor, devoted to apparatus and horses, is paved with stable brick set in cement, the walls of the first story are tiled from the floor to the ceiling with white tile, and the floor of the desk space is tiled. The second floor is the bunk room, the third the sitting room, library, and billiard room. The building cost \$19,000. The architects are N. Lebrun & Sons.

There are larger fire houses in this city, as for instance, those built for double companies, but there will be none more perfectly appointed. instance, those built for double companies, but there will be none more perfectly appointed. The equipment of the new house will be modern and up to date in every particular. A feature of this house, entirely new, will be the display of a red lamp on the outside of the building, showing the number of the company and the Fire Department insignia, indicating the location of a fire engine to whoever may be seeking one. The furniture of the house will be new throughout. The company will start in the new house with a complete outlit of new appraratus, including a brand-new first-class engine and a new hose wagon.

EMILY HALL'S FATE.

An English Clergyman Said to Have Caused

DETROIT, April 21.-The alleged betrayer of Emily Hall, who died in a lying-in hospital here two months ago, is said to be a well known clergyman of the Church of England who resides at Primrose Villa, Blackheath, Dudley, a suburb of Birmingham, England. It is said he was in Detroit in December last and made all arrangements for Miss Hall's coming here. Prosecuting Attorney Frazer has written to the Birmingham uthorities to work on the case there.

The police have in their possession letters The police have in their possession letters that were written from the clergyman to her on dainty letter paper which bore at the head the words. "Primrose Villa. Station road, Blackheath via Dudley." They have also forced from H. B. Lane, the husband of the woman who kept the lying-in hospital, a statement that the dead girl was from England and that her name was Emily Hall. In searching the effects of Dr. Seaman, now under arrest, many letters were found which, it is believed, the Doctor kept with an idea of extorting money from the clergyman. Some of these letters are simply signed "Jon." Two envelopes which were found by Prosecutor Frazer add to the mystery.

were found by Prosecution was postmarked mystery.

The outside envelope was postmarked "Leeds" and was addressed to Mrs. Lane. The enclosed envelope, written in the same hand as the other, evidently penned by a man, bore this address: "Miss Lizzie Brewster, care Mrs. Stevenson, 6 Lofthouse Terrace, Caiton Hill, Leeds."

Leeds."

The authorities believe that this was sent by the clergyman, and that he became worried at receiving so many letters from Detroit, for Miss Hall wrote to him very frequently while here, and that this was a new address to which letters

and that this was a new address to which letters for him were to be sent.

The police have now worked up a case against the Lanes and Dr. Seaman on the charge of performing a criminal operation, which in Michigan amounts to murder. The police have now detained as witnesses a woman who occupied the next room to Miss Hall and a servant girl wno knows much about the case. Nothing has been heard from the English authorities.

GEN. M'COOK RETIRES.

The Last of the "Fighting McCooks" Re-turns to Private Life,

DENVER, April 21 .- After having been continnously in the service of the United States for forty-three years, Major-Gen. Alexander Mc-Dowell McCook retires from the army to-morrow, a step made necessary by the law, as he has reached the age of 64 years. For the first time in nearly half a century the army is without a McCook on its active rolls, and with the retirement of Major-Gen. McCook to-day the retirement of Major-Gen. McCook to-day the last of the "fighting McCooks" goes into private life. It was never asserted that the McCooks furnished the most brilliant of American fighters, but it is a noteworthy fact that a father and nine sons were all fighting for their country at one time, and that four of them attained the rank of General. Alexander, who retires at noon to-morrow, goes out as a Major-General. He was a Major-General, he was a Major-General in the war times, and before his thirtieth birthday was commanding a brigade, had fought in Shiloh, and won the highest praises from Gen. W. T. Sherman. He never had any political influence, and when politicians were being rushed to the top Alexander McCook and his eight brothers and their father were all of them pegging away on the frontier.

father were all of them pegging away on the frontier.

Grant's attitude toward Major-Gen. McCook was construed by many to be prejudiced by jealousy. Certain it is that in an article written by him for a magazine he assailed McCook, and in his memoirs made a handsome retraction. McCook's war record was an envisible one, and that it was not a magnificent one was due to isck of opportunity. In every engagement in which Gen. McCook took part he came out with the bighest honors of the day, from his campaign against the Muscalan Indians in 1855 in New Mexico, when he was only a brevet Second Lieutenant, all through the war and up to 1894, when, without firing a gun or charging a bayonet, he opened 10,000 miles of railroad during a labor strike of national importance. a labor strike of national importance.

STAPLETON KEPT HIS CLOTHES. The Four Men Who Held Him Up Got His Hat, Mis Shoes, and His[Money,

James Stapleton of 127 Morgan street, Jersey City, was held up by four men at 3 o'clock yes terday morning at the Jersey avenue bridge over the Morris Canal. They robbed him of \$10 n bills and some change. Stapleton broke

in bills and some change. Stapleton broke away from the gang, and was running through Canal street when he was met by Policeman Gordon. He was hattess and shoeless, and the policeman stouped him. He said that besides robbing him of his money the men had taken his hat and shoes.

Stapleton accompanied the policeman to the bridge, and they found four young men drinking beer out of a can. Stapleton identified one of them as one of his assailants. Policeman Gordon procured assistance and arrested the four. They were booked at the Gregory street station as John Weish of 20 Colden street, Lawrence Larkins of 520 Henderson street, Thomas Mailly of 189 Mercer street, and Patrick Muillgan of 64 Canal street.

A Brakeman Killed by a Train.

William A. Harvey, a brakeman on the New fork, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was killed early yesterday at the eastern end of the trestle bridge which crosses Pelham Bay. He fell from the middle car of the freight train of which he was brakeman and three cars passed over him, cutting his body in two and otherwise mangling it. The dead man was 33 years old and lived at 214 Railroad avenue.

ADVENTURES OF A JAG.

A STRANGELY CLAD MAN WHO MADE A SENSATION IN BROADWAY.

Mr. Reilly with Scalakin Knee Breeches, an Eskimo Hood, and a Sword Goes Awry-Locked Up at Last for Intextention. A respectable looking middle-aged man proceded unsteadily up Broadway, in the vicinity of Eighth street, carrying a large bundle late Saturday afternoon. He was staggering in a manner hardly to be accounted for by the possi-ble weight of his burden, and this attracted the attention of the passers-by, who were further interested upon observing that from the bundle rojected the carved ivory handle of what was apparently a short sword. A number of urchins trailed along behind him beseeching him to draw his sword, but to all appeals he merely ejaculated, "G'way! G'way!" in tones which substan-tiated the suspicion aroused by his gait. Presently he escaped his followers by a quick dodge into a saloon, where he remained for a few mo-

When he emerged there was a howl of for from the urchins who had been waiting. Over his own trousers, which were of an obtrusive hue, he wore a pair of scalskin knee breeches. These he carefully smoothed down, and then he began to dance, humming to himself in an undertone. He still carried the bundle, now somewhat smaller and considerably disarranged. under his arm. A circle of interested observers followed him along as he danced and pranced, all the time moving slowly northward. He was interrupted in this occupation by a man on the outskirts of the circle, who exclaimed:

"This is disgraceful. Isn't there a policeman

Evidently the dancer misunderstood this remark, for he bolted into a convenient barroom, and was gone so long that when he reappeared all the crowd but the faithful urchins had become weary and had gone away. Their patience was rewarded, for when the man came out there dangled and flapped from his waist a large beautifully embroidered with varicolored bends. This time the man added to his performance by declaiming in a loud voice a totally unintelligible speech. "Know wha' tha' meansh?" he inquired at the

conclusion. "Tha'sh Chineesh." "Go it, Pants," said the boys encouragingly.

'Say it again."
"Ai' go' time now," returned their entertainer, starting up Broadway at a lively pace until he reached another saloon, into which he dodged. Once inside he decorated his exterior with a deerskin hood of the Eskimo kind and his interior with another drink. All that was left of his bundle now was the ivory-handled sword. Grasping this firmly, he rushed from the saloon with a wild whoop, scattering the waiting crowd right and left, and going rapidly if unsteadily ahead until he reached the corner of Twelfth street, where he stopped and delivered an impassioned burst of oratory in his strange gibberish. Then he began to dance what might have been the war dance of some Central African tribe, accompanying himself with ferocious and explosive howls at frequent intervals and jabbing in all directions with his word, to the imminent peril of the spectators, who gave him plenty of room. Presently he dropped the weapon. With an imperious ges-ture, directed at the crowd in general, the man and:
"Pick up tha'—hic—sword."

Noboly stirred.
"Pick up tha' sword," reiterated the man.
"Pick up tha' sword," reiterated the man.
"Return me me tr-hic-tr-trusty blade or I'll
cut your hic-heartsh out."
"Pick it up yourself," suggested a man who
was out of reach.

"Pick it up yourself," suggested a man who was out of reach.
"Oh, aw ri," said the man. "'F yo do'-hic-wanter to pick up sword, do' have to-hic-pick up sword, do' have to-hic-pick up sword. Guess can pick-hic-up own sword." For a moment he groped and then flooped heavily over, sitting upon the blade, the end of which, being curved, perforated his sealskins. "Shtabbed!" he shricked. "Shtabbed to th' hic-heart. Wheresh seemy, wheresh enemy?" Painfully he rose to his feet and picked up the sword, looking about feroclously for his supposed assailant. Presently his eye fell upon a meek and inoffensive individual in the front row of the spectators, who was trying to shrink ow of the spectators, who was trying to shrink ack, but couldn't because of the pressure of the

crowd.

"There'sh man!" he shricked. "There'sh dastardly—hic—'sassin. Lemme attim! Whoop!"

"No, no; 'twasn't me!" howled the spectator, "I didn't touch you."

At this moment Policeman Doyle of the Mercer street station burst through the crowd, snatched the sword from the warrior, and then stood still in amazement at the weird costume that met his eyes.

stood still in amazement at the thethes eyes.

"What is this: a fancy dress ball?" he demanded.

"Been to warsh," replied the man, feeling himself all over in search of wounds. "Been to

himself all over in search of wounds. "Been to warsh in-hic-Orient."

"Where did you get that rig?"

"Got it from-hic-Chinamen. Killed fi' hunnerd Chinamen' neut sealskin p-hic-pants off 'em. No-hic: tha' ain' ri'. Killed fi' hunnerd sealsh 'n cut Chineesh skin pants-hic-off 'em. Tha' ain' ri', either. Do'-hic-know warrigottem 'n do'-hic-givvadam."

do'-hic-givvadam." Doyle took his prisoner to the station where that strangely clad gentleman said that although he couldn't be certain, he was under the impression that he was the Mikado's nephew and that he had just come home from a long but fruitless search for Li Hung Chang. Yesterday morning, however, when he had had time to consider the matter he concluded that he was John H. Rellly of 32 Sheriff street, an employee of Charles E. Pearsail of 19 Fulton street. He had been sent, he said, by Mr. Pearsail to take a package to a customer and something had happened to him; he wasn't sure exactly what. At Jefferson Market Court Justice Simma remanded him until to-day and sent a notification to Mr. Pearsail that a pair of sealskin knee breeches, a sword, a pouch, and an Eskimo hood awaited an explanation from him as to their ownership. that strangely clad gentleman said that altho

IMPRISONED ON AN ISLAND.

The Manager of an English Land Syndicate Hemmed In by Ice.

DELUTH, April 21.-G. H. Feldtmann, manager of the Isle Royale Land Company, and of the Wendingo Copper Company, English corporations owning 82,000 acres of land in this State, has returned to Duluth after disappearing under somewhat peculiar circumstances early last winter. Feldtmann went out early in the winter with some guides to visit the Isle Royale, owned by his company. At that time the weather was pleasant and the lake was open. Shortly after he had reached the island stormy weather set in, and it was impossible to communicate with the mainland. About the middle of January floating ice began to circle about the island, and an effort to send a boat to the mainland nearly cost the crews their lives.

For ten weeks the people on the island fixed almost on nothing. Three or four more efforts were made to establish communication with the mainland, but all failed. The provisions of the party had dwindled down to almost nothing, when a favorable wind blew all the ice into the lake. Two days ago Feidimann left the island and received forty-eight bundles of mail, containing several hundred letters in which the officials of his company expressed their alarm as to his whereabouts. weather set in, and it was impossible to com-

Razor Avenges Revolver Shot. Louis Congro, an Italian, 28 years old; his brother, Rocello, aged 26, of 315 East 113th street, and David Patroni, aged 27 years, of street, and David Patront, aged 27 years, or 113th street and First avenue, drank beer together on Saturday night in Frederick Buckenschoen's saloon at 2,213 First avenue.

A dispute itially arose as to payment for drinks, during which Patroni shot Roccilo Congro in the left shoulder with a revolver, and was wounded on the head by his brother with a razor. Roccilo Congro is in Harlem Hospital. The other two are in jail.

Sergeant Cortlandt Parker, Jr., of Newark Kicked by a Horse,

Sergeant Cortlandt Parker, Jr., a member of the Essex Troop of Newark, is in bed at his home from the result of an accident which befel him during the drill of the troop on Satur-day. He was riding a hired horse, and the sad-dle turned, throwing Mr. Parker under the horse. The animal plunged, and one of his hoofs struck and broke one of Mr. Parker's ribs.



pared from mild. pleasant laxatives and are tasteless. dren and delicate women take them with confidence and satisfaction. Do not gripe or cause pain. Cure Billiousness, Sick Headache, Indi-gestion and all troubles caused by disordered liver. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., YOUNG CESPEDES HERE.

de Will Join the Revolutionists in Cu When Opportunity Offers,

Carlos Manuel de Cespedes y Quesada, the son of the last President of the Cuban republic, ar rived in New York yesterday morning by La Champagne. Seffor Cospedes was met by a delegation from the thirteen revolutionary clubs of New York. The representatives who officially received him were Gonzales de Quesada, Secretary of the revolutionary party; Juan Fraga. President of the New York clubs, and Enrique Truillo, the editor of El Porcenir. There were fully two hundred Cubans on the French pier when Sefior Cespedes arrived. He was greeted with enthusiasm, and much shaking of hands and interchange of greeting followed. Senor Cespedes then drove to Mr. Trujillo's house at Thirty-ninth street and Eighth avenue.

Senor Cespedes spoke to a Sun reporter in the

"I was much pleased with the reception accorded me. It shows that the Cubans still remember my father with reverence and affection I have come here to do my utmost for the Cuban cause, which I believe will ultimately tripmph. I will go to Cuba whenever I think that I shall I will go to Cuoa whenever I think that I shall be useful to serve my country. I am very grateful to the American people for the sympathy they have shown us. In France, where I have been living for a long time, the feeling is strongly in favor of the Cuban revolutionists. France is a republican country, and its people sympathize with all movements which aim at freedom. Many French officers have expressed their willingness to come over and icin freedom. Many French officers have expressed their willingness to come over and join the inaurgents; and, indeed, the service of skilled French officers might be useful in the matter of organization. One of the strongest sympathizers with our movement is Henri Rochefort, the editor of L'intransiquant. He thinks that there is every prospect of the insurgents being successful. In England the sympathy is not so strong. They are jealous of the United States, and think that Cuba may be annexed thereto. However, we have a strong sun-

United States, and think that Cuba may be annexed thereto. However, we have a strong supporter in Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, a member of Parliament, and one of Charles Stewart Parnell's closest frienda."

Señor Cespedes is a young man of about 25. He is bright and intelligent looking, and apeaks English, French, and Spanish fluently. He has written several books, among which is a blography of his father. His father, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, was born in Bayamo, Cuba, in 1819. He was the first to raise the flag of independence in Yara on Oct. 10, 1808, and the first man to take the field in 1809, bringing with him to Yara 200 slaves whom he had liberated, and who had promised to fight with the insurgents. In 1874 he was killed by the Spaniards, to whom he was betrayed by a negro.

The Government was aparching averagence.

in 1874 he was killed by the Spaniards, to whom he was betrayed by a negro.

The Government was searching everywhere for Cespedes. They suspected that this negro knew the whereabouts of the ex-President. The negro at first refused to speak, but on being threatened with death confessed that Cespedes was at San Lorenzo, where he was finally found and killed.

The revolutionary party in New York has re-selved advices from Panama, Costa Rica, and Mexico saying that Red Cross societies are being ormed there, whose mission is formed there, whose mission is to provide com-fort and attendance for the Cuban soldiers wounded in the rebellion. These clubs are modelled on the "Hijas de Cuba" (Daughters of Cuba) of New York, who will hold a fair to-morrow at the Fifth Avenue Hall, the proceeds to be devoted to the same purpose.

RECRUITS FOR CUBA.

Insurgents. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 21.-Sympathizers and friends of the Cuban revolutionists here

have received information that between 300 and 400 recruits, who were gathered by agents a few weeks ago, have set sail from the Florida coast, near Cedar Keys, in two small schooners which are disguised as trading vessels. They expect to land at an obscure port on the Cuban

coast.
There are said to be between two and three hundred who were enlisted in Alabama, and the balance from the neighborhood of New Orleans. No ammunition nor weapons were carried along except what could be concealed about their persons. As soon as they land the revolutionists will have on hand many stands of arms to supply the recruits. ply the recruits.

One of the agents who assisted in drumming up the recruits is now on his way back from Florida, expecting to enlist more men and also to secure funds from the hundreds of Cuban cigar makers who are working in this State. The triends of the revolutionists are advised that the agents in the loss one by any means.

that the cause is not a lost one by any means.

Madatto, April 21.—The Congress committee
to whom was referred the bill for the repression
of the Cuban insurrection has reported in favor
of penalties similar to those inflicted upon persons found guilty of participation in Anarchist
outrages or plots. A WOMAN'S CUBAN CLUB.

Formed Exclusively of Americans and De-voted to the Island's Cause, BALTIMORE, April 21.-In various cities of the country Americans have been organizing clubs in sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists, but Baltimore has the first association of this kind composed entirely of American women. Miss Florence Trimble started the movement, and soon collected about her other women, who are as enthusiastic as the organizer. A meeting was called, and those who attended were supplied with miniature Cuban flags, which they wore on the boson. Miss Trimble explained the object of the meeting, and called upon those assembled to be loyal to the cause. She recalled the trials of the continental army during the days of the Revolution, and asked that the bravery and self-sacrificing spirit of the American women of that period inspire those of the present day.

These remarks were greeted with hearty applause. Miss Trimble was then elected President, and Mrs. Jennie Menendez was made Secretary and Treasurer. It is the intention of the club to raise funds for the cause by giving a series of entertainments. They have adopted as their watchword, "Sympathy with Cuba and the Monroe doctrine." Florence Trimble started the movement, and

Last Evening's Concert at the Metropolita

An audience which was determined to get all the music that could be had by virtue of encores filled the Metropolitan Opera House last night, and heard what was perhaps the finest of the series of Sunday night concerts.

Orchestra and soloists alike contributed the best that there was in them, and the audience soon awoke to an appreciation of the fact that they were getting rather more than their moner's worth, and evinced their appreciation by an enthusiasm that had a reflex effect upon the musicians.

As he so often does, Mr. Seldl began the pro-

As he so often does, Mr. Seidi began the programme with the Tannhauser overture, and he was obliged to come out and bow repeatedly at the conclusion. Next Mme. Mantelli sang the Habanera from "Carmen" as it hasn't been sung since Caive left us.

If hen came the only weak number in the programme. Signor Tamagno, in singing "Gloconda," began flat and sang consistently flat throughout the number, which is the more surprising in that later he sang the duet with Mme. Nordica in a masterly manner.

The fourth number was a double one—Bocherini's quaint, soft minuet and Gillet's entracte gavotte, so daintily rendered that it might have been the elfin music for the midnight dance of the fairies ring.

Mme. Nordica followed with a waltz song by Luchstone, and hers was easily the success of the evening. She sang with a verve and swing that thrilled the audience and brought out a tumultuous demand for a repetition.

Then having set her hearers' instinct with the swing of the waitz, she treated them to a sudden change by singing as an encore a soft little lullaby, and she sang it so simply and sweetly that one forgot all about grand opera and waitz tunes, and only wanted to hear that soothing melody again.

But the soprano wouldn't sing it again, though

unes, and only wanted to hear that soothing melody again.

But the soprano wouldn't sing it again, though her audience called for it, and she responded with a love song for her second encore. M. Maurel followed with the "Evening Star" song from "Tannhauser," and the "Ride of the Valkyries" by the orchestra concluded the first half.

kyries" by the orchestra concluded the first haif.

Dyorak's Slavic dances began the second haif. M. Maurel sang Tösti's Ninon and the familiar lilting "Mandolinetto" superbly, and was obliged to repeat the latter twice before the poople were satisfied.

Then came the climax of the evening in the duet from "Alda," sung by Mme. Nordica and Signor Tamagno. In this number the tenor more than made up for the shortcomings of his first number, singing with fine spirit and keeping perfectly true to the key. Nordica sang like one lospired, and when the end came the last ringing note had not died away when the audience rose up clamoring for a repetition.

Again the two artists sang the duet and again a storm of "Bravas" greeted them, but though they were forced to bow time after time, they would not sing again. The march of the Priests from the "Prophet" concluded the concert.

Arrested for Passing a Forged Check. BINGHAUTON, N. Y., April 21.-Joseph Rhine trom was arrested yesterday in New York by Under Sheriff Wales of this city for passing a Under Sheriff Wales of this city for passing a forgred check at the Hotel Bennett for \$100. He is a nephew of Julius Friburg, the millionaire distiller of Cincinnati.

He is wanted for the same offence in Scranton, New York, and some Pennsylvania towns. His Binghamton check was made out on the Garfield National Bank of New York. He represented himself as Vice-President of the "Belie of Jefferson" Distilling Company of Louisville, Ky.

AMERICA TO BE CATHOLIC. FATHER ELLIOIT CONFIDENT OF

THE COUNTRY'S CONVERSION.

He Thinks All Catholics Ought to Labor to that End, and Is Opposed to Catholic Clergymen Attacking Protestant Boetrine The Rev. Walter Elliott, a missionary of the Order of the Paulist Fathers, whose church is at Columbus avenue and Fifty-ninth street, is confident that the people of this country will ultimately be converted to Catholicity. He has come to this conclusion after two years' experience as a Catholic missionary among the Protestants of Michigan and Ohio, To Protestant audiences in the rural districts of these State he has preached on Catholic doctrine. He has just written for the Catholic World, a magazine issued by the Paulists, an article on his mission ary experience, which is attracting attention in on-Catholic as well as Catholic circles. He believes Catholic priests and well-instructed Catholic laymen will, one of these days, form a nissionary corps which will convert the whole

"Let us realize as an actual fact that we can get a hearing," he writes. "Accept our evi dence, accept the evidence of many other priests from all sections of the country; we are witnesses who have tried the experiment and who have succeeded. The condition of things is therefore this: The Catholic Church in America s among the non-Catholic people who are willing to listen to Catholic truth. Stop at that fact and square your conscience with it. As laymen priest, or prelate, reckon with God thus: I am a member of the one true Church, and I can get a hearing for its claims from non-Catholics What should I do about it?"

He deciares that the duty of a Catholic is not confined to making converts outright. "It is to remove bitterness, to set aside delusions, to overcome prejudices," he says. "If you cannot nake converts of your Protestant neighbors, you can, at least, make good-natured Protestants of them. Is there no obligation to set about doing this? If you can get a hearing, it may be that you cannot gain an immediate victory, but you can reduce the warfare to a friendly conest; you can put an end to polemical scalping To establish our belligerent rights is half the battle. To secure a hearing for Catholicity, as one among the religious claimants, is an immense advantage. As to positively converting particular persons two influences are mos particular persons two influences are most necessary: One is God's secret inspiration, and the other is the piety and the intelligence of Catholic friends and relatives. But both of these are aided by public lectures which frequently are necessary adjuncts of inner grace and outer edification."

Father Elliott is strongly opposed to Catholic clergymen attacking Protestant doctrine. It is his opinion that nothing in the way of controversy can equal the direct statement of the truth by a man esteemed by his hearers for his virtues. Protestants, he says, love Catholic

virtues. Protestants, he says, love Catholic people, admire their virtues, and are patient with their faults. "And where," he adds, "is there a Catholic church in the United States which has not Protestant money in it?—not to mention our charitable and educational institutions."

which has not Protestant money in it?—not to mention our charitable and educational in-stitutions."

He does not believe in sending missionaries to the heathen in foreign lands, so long as the United States prove a good field for Catholic enterprise. This is the way he writes on this point:

point:
"Not long ago I was amazed and edified at
the account of hundreds of noble priests who the account of hundreds of noble priests who had died of malarla on the African missions the average life of the fathers, as my informthe average life of the fathers, as my informant, who is a provincial of a missionary order, assured me, being hardly seven years after arrival at the missions. But when I spoke to him of the American mission to the whites he was evidently the racipient of thoughts wholly new. Now I say this: If you will send your hundreds to an early death from African malaria, why not give at least a few of your heroes to apostolic labors here in America, where they may die after many years of hard work in becuring die after many years of hard work in becuring tolic labors here in America, where they may die after many years of hard work in lecturing and catechising and interviewing and converting kindly fellow citizens? No one wonders that the ends of the earth are searched for souls to be saved, for that is our Church's mission; but I wonder at being thought eccentric for appealing for missionnries to save souls right at open own doors."

Father Elliott concludes his article with this maragraph:

Father Elliott concludes his article with this paragraph:

"In the many non-Catholic missions which we have given, nearly all of them in public halls, we have learned many strange things, but the strangest of all is the ripeness of the harvest. The fruit is so ripe that it is falling from the trees and is being carried away by every passer by. Even the religious perplexities among our countrymen, their very divisions and sub-divisions spring from their eagerness for the truth. They want to be hely with the holiness of Christ, and that makes them enter and then makes them leave one and now another denomination. They are a religious people who are accessible to Catholic argument—would that all Bishops, all provincials of communities, all priests and nums would write this fact on their hearts! Let it be posted up a every recruiting priests and nums would write this fact on their hearts! Let it be posted up at every recruiting station of our Lord's peaceful army that the American people can be drawn to listen to this Church. Let it be announced in the seminaries, let it be placarded in the novitiates and colleges and scholasticates the world over: Behold, the great republic; it is a field white for the harvest."

SLASHED WITH A RAWHIDE.

Was Walking with Mr. Damoulla. PATERSON, April 21.-Mrs. Madeline Dumou in, wife of Justice of the Peace Adolph Du noutin, thrashed Miss Helen Beyaert, a domestic employed by a Washington street confectioner on Friday night for walking with her husband. Mrs. Dumoulin had been informed of ber husband's attentions to the young woman and on several occasions shadowed him.

On Friday night she awaited the passing of the pair in the hallway of the Stevenson building, opposite to where Miss Beyaert is employed. She held a rawhide in her hand, concealed in the folds of her dress, and when the couple appeared sprang upon Miss Beyaert, slashing her across the face. In the struggle the whipdropped, and Mrs. Dumoulin renewed the attack with a piece of leather belting which she had concealed in her dress. Miss Beyaert's face was badly cut and marked.

On Saturday Miss Beyaert was arraigned before Justice Senior charged with assault and battery. Dumoulin says the woman that bears his name is not his wife, and declares she had no right to interfere with his love affairs. Miss Beyaert says she will have Mrs. Dumoulin arrested to-day. On Friday night she awaited the passing of

Hebrew Orphan Asylum to Be Enlarged. The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum society held its annual meeting yesterday at the asylum, at 138th street and Amsterdam wenue. There are 700 children in the asylum, are nue. There are 700 children in the asylum, and the annual report shows that it cost \$125,-000 to support the institution last year.

An extension to the building is to be erected shortly at a cost of \$250,000, which will increase the capacity of the institution so that 1,200 children may be cared for.

The following officers were reflected; President, Emanuel Lehman; Vice-President, Henry Rice; Treasurer, A. Wolff; Secretary, Myer Stern, Alfred Heidelbach and Judge Joseph Newberger were added to the old Board of Trustees, which was reflected.

What is

indigestion? Clearly it is lack or want of digestion; or, more plainly, it is the inability of the stomach and other organs to digest food. Naturally such a condition causes much dis. turbance. It is about the same to the human body as it would be to put out the fire in a locomotive. Why is it so? Ah, there are many reasons; we should have to ask too many questions. Can we stop it? Yes, at once; take a Ripans Tabule. Take the tabule now, and study the story afterward. It costs but a dime for a vest pocket package and one tabule gives relief.

Bipans Tabules: Sold by druggista, or by mail if the rice (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical manny, 10 Spruce st., New York, Sample vial,

Three Bargains in Carpets.

New Styles.

Best quality

Plain Durries & Extra Super Ingrain, 50 cts.,

formerly 75 cts.

Best quality Witton Velvet,

> 90 cts., formerly \$1.30.

Tapestry Carpets, 50 cts.,

formerly 75 to 85 cts. Mattings and Rugs in large variety.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

OBITUARY.

John N. Stearns, a well-known temperance advocate, died yesterday at his home, 141 Noble Ipswich, N. H., on May 24, 1829, and when he was 7 years old joined the Coldwater Army, a juvenile temperance organization. Two years afterward he joined the Cadets of Temperance and subsequently the Souhegan Division of the Sons of Temperance of New Ipswich. He was transferred to the Greenpoint division of the order in 1851 and eight years afterward was chosen Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Grand Division of the State of New York, and in 1866 Most Worthy Patriarch of the National Division of North America. In the same year he joined Pioneer Lodge of this city, which was the first organization of Good Templars started. He was elected a member of the Grand Lodge in 1867 and in 1872 was chosen a delegate to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge. He belonged to the United Mosiac Temple of Honor and was the Grand Worthy Templar of the Grand Temple of the State of New York in 1866, and in 1876 was chosen Most Worthy Templar of the Supreme Council of North America. He was the President of the N York State Temperance Society in 1875 a 1876_and was also the President of the St Constitutional Amendment Association eight years. He was presiding officer seve times of State Temperance Conventions, and eight years. He was presiding officer several times of State Temperance Conventions, and in 1805 was elected temporary Chairman of the National Temperance Convention in Saratoga. He was the editor for a long time of the National Temperance Advocate. For more than forty years he lived in Greenpoint, and for thirty years he was the superintendent of the Sunday school of the Noble Street Presbyterian Church. He was also President of the Greenpoint Sunday School Association for three years. In 1801 he was elected County Clerk of Kings county on an independent ticket, and afterward served three years in the Board of Education. His last public appearance was in Chicago during the World's Fair. In 1893, when the International Temperance Convention was held. In 1891 he went to Europe. Two months ago he went to Florida for his health. His condition became worse, and two weeks ago he returned. At his bedside when he died were his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Nellie Morey, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Morey of Unionville, Pa., and his nephew, John Cummings.

Pa., and his nephew, John Cummings.

Barker Gummere died at Trenton last night of Bright's disease. He was a leading lawyer of the New Jersey bar, and for many years appeared as counsel in all the important cases in the higher courts. He was born at Burlington, N. J., in 1823, and was of French Huguenot descent. He was educated at Burlington and Providence and was graduated from Haverford College when 10 years old. He taught school for a time and later studied law. He was clerk of the Chancery Court from 1801 to 1871. He leaves a widow and four daughters and four sons. All the sons are lawyers, and one, William S. Gummere, is a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Str Robert Hamilton died yesterday in Eng-S. Gummere, is a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Sir Robert Hamilton died yesterday in England. He was born in 1836 and was educated at Aberdeen University. He entered the civil service in 1855, and in the next twenty years held several departmental offices. In May, 1882, he was appointed Under-Secretary of the Admiralty, and soon afterward Under-Secretary for Ireland. In 1886 he was made Governor of Tasmania. He was supposed to have much to do with Mr. Gladstone's adoption of the home rule policy.

George W. Baker, well known in the East. died in Wilcox, Arizona, yesterday of pneumonia. He married Miss Mary Lane, the sister of Miss Harriet Lane, the mistress of the White House during Buchanan's administration. Baker edited the first Democratic morning campaign paper established in Philadelphia. He moved to California with the '40-ers, and was city Recorder of San Francisco for four years during the early '50s.

George W. T. Robbins, one of the oldest druggints in Neweck died at his home to the city

George W. T. Robbins, one of the oldest drug-gists in Newark, died at his home in that city on Saturday. He was engaged in the retail drug business on Broad street for forty years. He leaves a wife, one son, and a daughter. Col. Richard H. Schooley, the lawyer and well-known Democratic politician in western New York, died at his home in Rochester last evening, aged 51 years. Paul Fenimore Cooper, son of the novelist died in Albany last night of paralysis, aged 70

years. An ex-Councilman Arrested for Forgery. Egg Harbor, N. J., April 21 .- Ex-Councilman Fred Wachter was arrested here yesterday charged with forging to three promissory notes the names of Fred Kohler of Chischhurst, Dr. Charles Hoffman of Waterford, and ex-Coun-ciliman William Heitz of this city. Wachter started a company called the Water-ford Sprayer Company, and duped several men; then he was caught and put in the Camden county jail. Other charges will be made by prominent citizens here who were also swindled by him.

prominent citizens here who were also swindled by him. Wachter was a prominent politician, being a candidate for Councilman several times, and made an excellent run for City Marshal at last spring's election.

The Weather.

The depression which was in the upper Missouri Valley on Saturday moved cast to the Lake Superior region yesterday, attended by a slight increase of energy and light rains over the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Michigan. Fair, dry weather provailed generally in all other parts of the country. Warmer weather settled over the interior. It was

10° to 20° warmer over lilinois. Wisconsin, Indiana, and Ohio. Eisewhere the change was slight. In this city the day was clear; highest official perature 54°, lowest 41°; average humidity 61 per ent.; wind east to south, average velocity 10 r an hour; barometer corrected to read to sea level at 8 A. M. 30.22, 3 P. M. 30.20. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, Sus build-

ing, recorded the temperature yesterday as follows: 3 A. M. 56 44 3.30 P. M. 70* 8 A. M. 56* 44 6 P. M. 56* 1 A. M. 58* 40 P. M. 57* 14 S. 64* 56 12 Mid. 56* 00° 00° 48° Average on April 21, 1804

Washington Fullicast FOR MONDAY.
For Massachuscits, showers; cooler in the interior;
fresh southwesterly winds. For Blade Island and Connecticut, partly cloudy; cooler in northern portion; fresh southwesteriy

winds.

For eastern New York, showers; cooler in the interior; fersk to brish southwesterly winds. For New Jersey and Belaware; partly cloudy; in-creasing southwesterly winds. For eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland, showers;

cooler in western portions; southwesterly winds, For the District of Columbia, increasing cloudiness; probably showers; cooler Monday night; southerly shifting to westerly winds. For West Virginia, western Pennsylvania, western New York, and Ohio, showers; cooler; fresh to brisk

AYMAR TOLD ON HIMSELF.

HIS LAWYER SAYS THE BANK DIDN'T DISCOVER THE FRAUDS. Also Says that It Was Arranged to Let

Him Go, but that the Guaranty Company Objected - The Prisoner's Confession. Samuel C. Aymar, the defaulting bookkeeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, was remanded to Police Hendquarters yesterday by Police Justice Voorbla at the Tombs. He will be turned over to-day to United States Marshal McCarty, and will have a hearing before Commissioner Shields at 2 o'clock. Lawyer Frank W. Angel, who appeared for the bank's convict bookkeeper, Samuel C. Seely, a brother-in-law of Aymar, appeared in the Police Court on behalf of Aymar also. No complaint had been sworn out against the prisoner. He was arrested as a suspicious character, and was held by the police magistrate on the same charge.

Lawyer Angel, whom a Sun reporter told on Saturday night that Aymar was accused of stealing \$20,000, said that it was all news to him and that he didn't believe it. If Aymar was in any trouble, he said, it was on account of his drinking liabits.

Mr. Angel departed extensively resterday from this version of the case and asserts that what he says now is the truth. In substance he says that Aymar came to his office about noon on Friday, and going into the private office with him closed and locked the door. Aymai then said:

"Are we alone here, Frank?" " Yes," said Angel. "What's the rastter?"

"Frank, it's Seely over again," said Aymar. "I'm in the same boat." The lawyer asked him to be more explicit.

Aymar said he was a defaulter, but for how large an amount he did not know. He could not tell how many years he had been robbing the bank, but knew it was ever since Nelson, a for-mer bookkeeper, left, which was more than 14 years ago. He said there were so many tempta-tions in his way that he could not resist stealing. Aymar explained how he covered up his thefts by manipulating three accounts, reducing one by \$10,000 and two by \$5,000 each. When he took a depositor's pass book he pocketed the cash and credited the cheeks, and wrote off the cash on one of his three accounts. Angel says that after Aymar had made his

confession, he wished to surrender himself to the United States authorities. Angel advised him not to do so. Angel went to the bank to see President Crane. When he finished his account of Aymar's crookedness, President Crane, the lawyer says, staggered back against Vice-President Hiltner's desk and said: "My God. Lawyer Angel saves and sam; "My God, this is the last straw."

Lawyer Angel saves that he then began to dicker with President Crane and the bank officials with the hope of saving Aymar. The bank officials with the hope of saving Aymar. The bank officials, he declares, promised him that if the defalcation was \$20,000 or less Aymar would be discharged, and nothing would be made public. Angel alleges that the bank officials violated confidence by arresting Aymar and making the story public.

One of the alleged proofs given by Augel that the bank officials knew nothing of Aymar's stealings until Angel told them of it is the following letter postunarked 7 P. M., April 19, (Friday): Symul E. Aymar, Esq. this is the last straw.

letter postmarked 7 P. M., April 19, (Friday):
Somuel E. Aymar, Esq.

Dean Sin: Please take notice you are hereby discharged from the employ of this bank on account of evidence of drunkenness and visiting drinking salcona. Yours &c.

Mr. Cole is the cashier. The letter, Angel says, was sent to his office for Aymar, in pursuance of the alleged agreement to let Aymar go without prosecution. The arrest, Angel avers, was made because the Guaranty Company of North America, Aymar's bondsmen for \$5,000, insisted that he be brought to justice. Aymar, Angel said, never confessed to Seely his own stealings, and never knew that Seely was robbing the bank. There was no collusion between the two, although they worked in the same way, keeping ledgers side by side. After Seely's arrest, Aymar was his most constant visitor at the fail.

Vice-President Hiltner and Cashier John I. Cole spent yesterday at the bank offices going over Aymar's books and endeavoring to straighten out his accounts. Reporters of This Sun were unable to obtain from Mr. Hiltner yesterday any comment on Angel's statement.

POTTER AT ST. THOMAS'S CHAPEL Consecration of Mrs. A. A. Lindsay's Moorial to Her Son.

St. Thomas's Chapel, in East Sixticth street, between Second and Third avenues, was consecrated yesterday morning by Bishop Potter. This chapel is the centre of the east side work of St. Thomas's Church, and is under the charge of the Rev. William H. Potter, Ph. D.

For nearly twenty-five years St. Thomas's parish has carried on an aggressive work among the poor of that part of the town. The original chapel in which this work was begun was an unpretentious frame structure, which was erected in 1872. The new chapel has been built by Mrs. A. A. Lindsay, as a memorial to her son, at a cost of \$25,000. In the rear a mission house has been erected by ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower in memory of his son. Over the chancel of the chapel and on each side are stained glass windows which have been given by members of the congregation in honor of relatives who have passed away. The pulpit, chancel rail, and bap-tistry have also been prescuted as memorials of the dead. The chapel has a roll of 500 communi-

the dead. The chapel has a roll of 500 communicants and a Sunday school with a membership of over 900 pupils.

At the consecration service the deed of conveyance of the title of the property was presented to the Bishop by a committee consisting of A. R. Flower, Henry J. Burchell, and James Pout, father of the minister in charge, who had been appointed by the vestry for the purpose. The sermon was preached by Mishop Potter, and the services were participated in by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church; the Rev. George F. Nelson, and the Rev. Raiph H. Baidwin, Bishop's chaplain.

During the latter part of next month a fair will be held with the object of raising money for the purchase of new pews for the edifice.

ST. ANN'S FINAL SERVICES. The Deaf-Mutes' Church to Move to a Deaf-

Mutes' Region. The last services of St. Ann's Episcopal Church in West Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, were held yesterday. Beginning next Sunday, the congregation of St. Ann's Church will worship in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, at West Eleventh street and Wa-

verley place. St. Ann's Church was founded in 1859 to further the spiritual good of the deaf-mutes of New York. It plans to build a new edifice on 149th street, between Amsterdam and Columbus avenues, where a site has been purchased.

The Rev. Edward H. Krans, rector of the church, at the principal morning service yesterday, told why the church was to remove to 149th street. He said that the proposed site was the most arceptable available location for deafmutes that could be found. It was, too, in touch with the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, where between 400 and 500 pupils are gathered yearly; and this, without any idea of proselytizing, could not fail to be a distinct advantage.

There was a service for the deaf-mutes at 2:45 o'clock. Dr. Gailaudet, pastor emeritus of the church, explained in the sign language the circumstances of the removal. There were about one hundred and fifty deaf-mutes present.

There is at present some uncertainty whether St. Ann's Church can be built on the site at 149th street, as the neighboring churches have objected to a new church being established there. The standing committee of the diocess of New York has sustained this objection, but Highop Potter has not, up to the present, given his decision in the matter. church, at the principal morning service yester

